

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1908.

三拜禮 號五廿月一十英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
Sterling \$1,500,000 at 1/2 = \$1,500,000
Silver \$14,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPORTION \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1/2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 1 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1908. [24]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$5,350,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,122,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$5,350,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,122,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 1/2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 3 months 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,300,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPORTION £1,300,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1/2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 3/4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 3 months 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1908. [29]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,750,884.84 (about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tagal, Pecalungan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota Radja (Achoen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Hiphong, Haoul, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 1/2 per Annum on daily balance.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 1/2 per Annum.
Do. 6 months 3/4 per Annum.
Do. 3 months 1/2 per Annum.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [26]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. OHEFOO.
KOBE. TIENSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWOHANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIENTSIN.
SHANGHAI. CHANGCHUN.
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1/2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed deposit:
For 12 months 1/2 per Annum.
For 6 months 3/4 per Annum.
For 3 months 1/2 per Annum.
TAKKO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [23]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS is allowed at 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [8]

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sch. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin. Calcutta. Hamburg. Hankow.
Kobe. Peking. Singapore. Tientsin.
Tientsin. Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank).
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.
Deutsche Bank.
S. Bleichroeder.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie.
Robert Warshawsky & Co.
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Frankfurt.
Jacob S. H. Stern.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

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Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY,
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Intimations.

THE SAVOY,

13, Queen's Road Central,

NEXT DOOR TO

CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL.

The Proprietors of the above High Class Tailoring, Hosiery, etc., Establishment, beg to notify the Public and their Numerous Customers that a Clearance Sale of their new and varied stock is now being held.

Prices have been considerably marked down for CASH.

Stocks consist of Moly's Hosiery, the Celebrated "W. B." Corsets, and the well known Boots and Shoes by the Regal Shoe Co.

In addition to the above there are many Side Lines marked at most moderate prices, which cannot fail to be of interest, and an inspection is earnestly invited.

All our goods are sold at COST PRICE.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. [63]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—
E. J. LOPES,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [92]

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI {DEVANHA About 26th Nov. } Freight and Passage.
Capt. W. Hayward
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports {OCRAMA Noon. } See Special Advertisement.
Capt. T. H. Hilde, R.N.R. 15th Nov.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES {SOMALI 2nd Dec. } Freight and Passage.
Capt. A. G. Gubbay, R.N.R.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & NILE {About 6th Dec. } Freight and Passage.
Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.
For Further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOWNE'S

GLOVES.

WHITE KID,

GREY SUEDE,

\$1.50 and \$2.50 pair.

\$2.50 pair.

DOGSKIN

GAZELLE

BUCKSKIN.

CHAMOIS.

DUSTLESS DOESKIN GLOVES,

\$2.00 per pair.

A NEW STOCK OF

SILK, LACE, & KNITTED TIES.

DRESS SHIRTS & COLLARS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CHAMPAGNES.



LOUIS RENUA,
PAUL DOMMIER & CO.,
DUC DE MONTEBELLO,
IRROY & CO.,
LANSON PERE ET FILS,
POL ROGER,
GIESLER & CO.,
BOLLINGER & CO.,
POMMERY & GRENQ.

Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1908. [140]

"COME DOWN TO DEVONSHIRE."
THREE HOURS OF
MERRIMENT.
You do make
Of laugh!
THE HONGKONG
A.D.C.
December 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8.
Plan at ROBINSON Piano Co.
Open 25th November, at 10 a.m.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1908. [99]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 1,361 Tons, "FATSHAN" 1,360 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,091 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.
Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.
REDUCED SALOON RATES AT WEEK-END.
Saturday A.M. or P.M. departure, returning Sunday A.M. or P.M. \$5.00
Do. do. do. do. Monday do. \$6.00

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG."
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 1,388 Tons, and "NANNING" 1,569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 29th November.
S.S. "SUI-AN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF, at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.
Popular Excursion Rates as usual.
Machado's String Band will play selections of Music during the trip.
N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [16]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.
A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1907. [1]

SPECIAL COLD SUPPER

will be served at

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL

after the performance at the CITY HALL of

"A COUNTRY GIRL,"

DECEMBER 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8.

For further particulars, apply

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908. [179]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, Proprietor, N. BEUMENTHAL, Manager.
Telephone, 792. Telegrams "Astor." [188]

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

&c. &c. &c.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED,
\$0.50 and \$1.00.

A reliable remedy for all severe, acute, chronic, and lingering coughs and colds. Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.

WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS,
\$0.60.

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, &c.

WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES,
\$0.75.

For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of the throat and lungs.

WATSON'S WILD-CHERRY COUGH SYRUP,
\$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBROICATION,
\$0.60.

For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore throat, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, 1908.

SERVICE CANTEENS AND A SUGGESTION.

As the outcome of a simple prosecution, which at first sight seemed to be of an unimportant and trivial character, it has been decided that in Hongkong canteens where liquor is sold without a licence is illegal. Such in effect would appear to be the law as laid down by the magistrate who tried the case of the lessee of the Royal Engineers' canteen, in which it was alleged that certain liquors had been sold to a Chinese boy whose services had been requisitioned by a police detective in order to discover the principle on which the canteen was being run. In itself the case was plain and palpably against the keeper of the canteen, in as much as his Chinese servants had sold a bottle of whisky and a bottle of port wine to a Chinese boy who declared that he was the servant of a soldier, and the keeper or tenant of the canteen was therefore morally responsible for the want of precautions taken by his representatives to verify the truth of the messenger's statement. But that is by the way, and does not affect except in a very small degree the crux of the situation. The point is that canteens, the rendezvous of soldiers and sailors in the Colony, are declared to be, as they are conducted at present, illegal and "any sale after this date will be an offence" which will be quoted against the offender should further proceedings be taken. Let us go back somewhat with the object of learning the purpose of these institutions which are now classed in Hongkong at least as on the level of shebetos. The canteen was primarily intended to keep the soldier in barracks and to provide him with all the diversions which he might expect to find in the dens and dives of the regimental districts where he might be quartered. The provisioning and management of the canteens were under the eye and control of the military authorities, who promulgated rules as to their conduct, the apportioning of whatever profits might accrue, and the maintenance of a healthy tone which would tend to add to the esprit de corps of the

regiment. Above all, the idea was to keep the young soldier away from temptation and to ensure that if he did desire to indulge in liquor he should be provided with the best article obtainable at a price which would not unduly affect his pocket. There was no intention that the regiment should make a profit, but, as it would have been ridiculous to sell the goods at a loss, there always was a profit which went towards the furnishing of the recreation rooms, the library and so forth. All this was done under the direct supervision of the army; that is to say, a sergeant would be in charge of the canteen with two or more privates under him, and the books would be examined by the officer of the day. Naturally the strict disciplinary law in this arrangement a wastefulness of military service which could not be permitted. Here were three men at least, who were receiving service pay yet were not available for picket or point duty, were useless from a purely military point of view, and were nothing more or less than amateur bar tenders. For far, as we have endeavoured to show, the canteen was really a private club, not carried on for profit and entirely distinct from the saloons resorted to by civilians. Later on it was deemed advisable that these canteens should be rented out, if that is the proper term, to what in the Far East we know as "farmers," who undertook the management and organisation of the business, provided their own servants and generally relieved the military authorities of the trouble of looking after the arrangements. All that they had to do beyond that was to see that prices were kept at a minimum so that the original functions of the canteen might be retained and that no civilians should be served—unless, of course, they were the guests of soldier friends. Now we gather, from the moment that the control of the canteens passed into the hands of tenants, the sale of liquor became illegal, that where there were local licensing laws in operation. The tenant was a profit-carrier, responsible to himself for the returns obtained. He was a monopolist, if you like, in defiance of the law. But nobody thought anything about it, because he did not enter into competition with the ordinary beer-saloons by seeking to attract the custom of civilians, nor was his turn-over so great as to tempt the appetite of the wolves. At the same time, it is manifest now that the fact is faced fairly and squarely that he was infringing the law because the moment the canteen passed from the military or naval authorities to an outsider it assumed the purely plebeian character of a money-making machine and lost its attributes as a regimental club. It is quite evident that the War Office never recognised what would be the result of the new condition of things. The canteens were established under military regulations and their character determined as experience was obtained. Probably it was due to the numerous scandals and heartbreaking falls from grace which attended the running of these canteens as originally planned that the tenant system was adopted. Many a bright officer and gallant N.C.O. have had their lives blighted by the foolish surrender to sudden temptation which the command of "large sums" of money placed before them; but, without, no one will deny the advantages which flow from the existence of a canteen, where the soldier may meet his soldier friends, and ignore the fleeting and shadowy enchantments of the alluring sirens of slum divans. Under the new system, however, the law says that the canteen is nothing more or less than a common public-house, restricted, it is true, to service men, but for which a licence must be obtained. Surely some way out of the difficulty could be found besides that of compelling the tenants to compete with the ordinary saloons which cater for all and sundry. We cannot believe that Mr. Wood, the magistrate who tried the case, acted entirely without expert advice in declaring the canteens as at present managed to be illegal, but his suggestions seem to us to be preposterous. For example, he said: "It seems to me that canteens in this Colony should keep a list of customers and if any orders are received the servant issuing the liquor shall have his list at hand to which he can refer. My view is further that an account should be kept showing how much liquor is bought by each of the customers in order to guard against them handing liquor to outsiders." How could that be done at all times? It is also absurd to suggest that a canteen should pay a licence fee equal to that paid by the holder of an adjunct licence, which permits of the entertainment of all classes so long as they comply with certain regulations. The question is not yet ended by a long chalk. What we would suggest is that pending a satisfactory settlement of this unusual point, the Governor-in-Council should issue an order permitting the service canteens to remain open as heretofore on the understanding that special provision will be made for them under the law at some future date. Otherwise, the whole of the canteens in the Colony will be closed during Christmas and the New Year holidays and the soldiers and sailors will be thrown into the arms of the harpies to the low-class dens of the city, which would be calamitous indeed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

AN important extradition case is to be heard next Wednesday.

MANILA officially reports:—"The past week cholera four cases only."

The *Hantoo Daily News* leaves that in connection with the native bank failures the Han Feng flour mills have been seized by order of the Taotai.

MR. LYSAGHT, a solicitor from the New South Wales Supreme Court, was present as a spectator to the trial of the Summary Court. He left for Japan by the *Nikko Maru* in the evening.

A DARING robbery was committed at Taipei, New Territory, at about twelve o'clock last night. The house of a farmer was entered by an armed gang and a quantity of property was stolen. Full particulars of the robbery are not to hand as yet.

The Board of Trade has awarded a binocular glass to Captain Kinshiro Khorri, master of the Japanese steamer *Soiko Maru*, of Tokyo, in recognition of his services in rescuing the two survivors of the crew of the British steamship *Dunearn*, of Leith, which foundered in the Sea of Japan on Aug. 25.

LLOYD'S figures show that 84 steam vessels, with a gross tonnage of 112,991, and 83 sailing ships, of 53,205 tons, making a total of 172 vessels of 166,196 tons, were lost, condemned, &c., during the quarter ended March 31st last. Of these 48 ships of 63,108 tons were British. Japan lost 6 steamers of 8,203 tons.

JUDGE DOCKER, reading the medical evidence in a Chinese appeal case, at Darlinghurst Court House, in which Yoo Ten and several other Chinamen appealed against a conviction for assault, said: "The doctor states that he put one stitch in Ten's head. We generally hear of a stitch in nine, but here we have one in Ten."—*Sydney Evening News*.

POLICEMAN 94 Taylor prosecuted a coolie at the Police Court this morning for being a rogue and a vagabond. Fong Sam, for that was his name, was found in an unoccupied house at 8, West Street, West Point, early this morning, with the intention of committing a felony. The defendant stated that as the doors opened he went in to have a sleep. Sequel:—Fourteen days' hard labour.

CHU KAM, a foreman coolie, residing at 225, Des Vaux Road Central, was charged in the Police Court this morning, with stealing 2 mace of prepared and 2 mace, 7 candareens of dried opium from the Opium Farmer yesterday. Chu stated in his defence that the drug was given to him by a friend and the charge was altered to one of unlawful possession. He was fined \$10, or in default, 14 days' hard labour.

The board of directors of the Norddeutscher Lloyd considered on September 24th the balance-sheet for the first half of 1908, which shows, after deduction of general expenses, a profit of 1,000,000 less than in the corresponding period of last year. This decrease is chiefly due to the enormous falling off in the number of passengers for North America. For the current half-year the results will probably be more satisfactory.

A bankruptcy-building on 21st ult. the first meeting of creditors was held under the failure of D. W. Rodger and B. H. Hamilton, export and import merchants, lately trading under the style of Thomas Hamilton and Co., at 90, Cannon-street, E.C., and at Calcutta and Tientsin. The debtors estimated their liabilities at £9,000 and attributed their failure to heavy losses on trading in China and India, and on imported goods. Mr. A. C. Palmer, chartered accountant, was appointed as trustee in bankruptcy.

The dispute between the Ham Sun Wing firm of contractors and Mr. Tang Chee, secretary of the Kowloon Cricket Club, has been satisfactorily settled. It will be remembered that the Ham Sun Wing, 11, Des Vaux Road Central, sought to recover from Tang Chee the sum of \$44,000, balance due in respect of a contract for the construction of the club-house, and as to \$44,000 for extra work done. After several weeks' consultation it was decided this afternoon that \$14,400 should be deducted from the claim for the unfinished work, the defendant to pay plaintiff \$50 in respect of the claim, and \$60 towards the costs. This was accepted by the other side, and the case was entered into next Friday's list, pending the arrival of the cheque.

A CIGARETTE hawker, Ho Cheong by name, was charged in the Police Court, this morning, with being in unlawful possession of three cheques on the International Bank for \$251, one on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for \$50, and another on the Chartered Bank for \$121, suspected to have been stolen. All these cheques were made out in favour of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited. From information we have received, it would appear that on the 11th instant, the Dairy Farm Depot at Kowloon was entered by robbers and a number of cheques were stolen. The police discovered the missing cheques in the possession of Ho Cheong, who conducts a business at 57, Chin Loong Street. The defendant informed the Magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) that the cheques were found on his doorstep, placed there by a friend. The case was remanded.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE EMPEROR'S DEATH.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 24th November.
On account of going into mourning for the late Emperor Kuang Hsu, the Viceroy has issued a proclamation that according to traditional custom no official visits should be paid to any temple of goddesses for one hundred days.

CONSULS' SYMPATHY.

Yesterday the foreign consuls at Canton called in a body on H.E. the Viceroy Chang Jen Chun to express their condolence on the death of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Kuang Hsu. H.E. Chang thanked them for their courtesy.

PROMOTION OF OFFICIALS.

It is ascertained that Wei Ching Tung has been appointed to be the Canton Provincial Judge and is coming to take up his appointment. The Viceroy has proposed to appoint the present Acting Provincial Judge Cheung Shik Fun to be Acting Salt Comptroller in succession to Ting Nai Yeung, who is about to be transferred to the post of Taotai of Lungchow on the recommendation of the Viceroy.

MILITARY STUDENTS' CONDUCT.

Owing to the solemn occasion on the death of the Emperor, the people, as a rule, are not permitted to shave their heads for a period of one hundred days. However, several military students have been found acting contrary to this etiquette and have therefore been arrested and handed to the Military Department to be dealt with accordingly.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The second call of shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company is far from being fully subscribed for even up to the last day on which the lists were closed. At a meeting held yesterday by the Board of Directors of the Company it was unanimously agreed that the collection of the second call of capital should be extended to another fifteen days, i.e., the 15th day of the 11th moon.

PRECAUTION AGAINST FIRE.

In anticipation of the danger of the frequent occurrences of fire during the winter season, the Canton Police Authorities have formed a fire brigade corps to be stationed in the western suburb of the city.

A STORM IN A TEA-POT.

On the 19th instant, the Director of the Military College at Whampoa, through some unknown cause, had a dispute with a student of that college named Chou Yee Fu. The director, whose name is Wai Yu Tsung, on being annoyed at the words of the student, gave orders to lock him up at once for impudence. In a short space of time the other students in the College, seeing the director's rash action with their schoolmate, jointly proceeded to take revenge against the director. In doing so, some eighty students signed a joint petition to the High Authorities reporting the particulars of the incident and on the following day they all left the college and urged that Director Wai should be removed. The Director has applied to the Military Department for instructions as to how to deal with the trouble and consequently a proclamation has been issued by the Department to recall those students to return to school and resume their work in three days, on pain of being punished. So far the trouble has not yet been satisfactorily settled.

PROPOSED CAMPHOR INDUSTRY.

Taotai Yip Chiu Yau, who was deputed to the Fukien province to investigate the manufacture of camphor, there with a view to introducing the industry at Canton, returned to Canton yesterday.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

The following telegrams have been received at the Foreign Office, Tokyo:

Canton, November 10th.

Mr. Student Interpreter Aihara, who has just returned from a tour of inspection, reports that things are perfectly tranquil in the regions along the Hsi-Kiang (West River). The boycott is in operation, but marine products being scarce, prices are very high.

Hongkong, November 11th.

The boycott has again declared itself in consequence of the recent advent of Japanese marine products. The persons concerned in it are of three classes, first, men who have no direct concern with the matter and are instigated simply by motives of lawlessness; secondly, persons who, under the guise of encouraging productive enterprise, seek to establish a joint-stock company, or who are engaged in business that competes with the Japanese products; and, thirdly, desperadoes and others who take an extreme part in the disturbances. Among the three classes the third is the most numerous, and in that class the majority are labourers. The Hongkong Authorities have compelled the withdrawal of placards inscribed "Japanese goods not sold," and a fee of \$15 has been inflicted on four or five householders who wrote up:—"There still exist fellows who have brought disgrace on the country."

AN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY FOR CHINA.

A Shanghai despatch reports that the American Government intends establishing a university in Shantung Province for Chinese students, arrangements having already been made with the Waiwup and the Governor of the Province. Accommodation will be provided for five thousand students and about 35 American teachers will be employed. Commissioners have been dispatched from the United States to inaugurate the university, which will be opened at an early date.

It has been stated that China has agreed that the amount of the Boxer indemnity, limited by the United States shall be used for educational purposes and the above-mentioned scheme may give effect to this.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The 22nd annual general meeting of the Hongkong and China Branch of the British Medical Association will be held this evening, by kind permission, in the Board Room of the Sanitary Board at 9 p.m. Any medical men, whether resident or visitors passing through Hongkong, are invited to attend. The President, Dr. Houston, will give an address on the work of the Branch during the past year; the President Elect, Deputy-Inspector General W. Tai, M.B., will discuss the relations of the Naval Medical Service to the other branches of the profession; and Sir Francis Lovell will speak of the aims of the London School of Tropical Medicine. The books of the Medical Reference Library just out will be exhibited for inspection.

THE PRINCE REGENT.

AN APPRECIATION.

The new Emperor is but a child of two or three years, and hence it was necessary that a Regent should be appointed to take charge of the Government; and this onerous duty fell on Prince Ch'ao, father of the new sovereign. The new Sovereign is the elder son of Tsai Feng, who took his father's title of Prince Ch'ao on the death of the Emperor Ta Kuang (1821-1850), and the late Emperor Hsu was the elder Prince Ch'ao's second son; so that the present Emperor is nephew to his predecessor and great-grandson in direct line of the famous Emperor Ta Kuang. It is impossible to believe but that the present change of sovereigns will be regarded by the historians of the future as the beginning of a new era. China is at the parting of the ways. There can no longer be any question of standing by the ancient ways. The spirit of reform, of advance, and of modernisation is abroad, and the appointment of Prince Ch'ao as Regent would seem to indicate that their late Majesties realized that the time had come for a full recognition of the changed spirit, for Prince Ch'ao is one of most advanced and enlightened members of the Imperial Family. He is also a man of dignified and commanding presence, as all who had the opportunity of meeting him on the occasion of his historic visit to Europe were fain to admit. In his strong hands the reins of Empire will not be allowed to hang loose and, supported as he is by men of the type of Yuan Shih-k'ai, there is every probability of a stable and consistent China being carried on.

THE P. AND O. LINER "MALWA."

A LAUNDRY ON BOARD.

It is not considered probable that the operation of the Federal Navigation Bill will, after all, so seriously affect the P. and O. Company, and other pioneer companies which for so many years have visited Australia.

According to the opinions of merchants and others concerned in the shipping trade of Australia, it was never intended to legislate against such companies as the P. and O. and E. and A., much less introduce a Bill which would absolutely preclude these liners carrying passengers on the coast.

In pursuance of the policy of progress so far as the Australian service is concerned, the P. and O. Company has decided that the new liner *Malwa* will follow the *Morea*, the last-named being the first of the new "M" class. The *Malwa* is scheduled to leave London on January 29 for Ceylon and Australian ports. In her internal arrangement the *Malwa* will be similar to the *Morea* and other earlier steamers of this class, except that like the *Morea*, she will be more liberally supplied with single-berth cabins; will have an additional saloon smoking lounge, to be known as "the divan" and will be furnished with a laundry capable of dealing on route with passengers' needs in the matter of fresh linen.

THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

The compilation of the next Budget being finished, its salient points were today (tuesday) informally communicated to the representatives of various parties in the two Houses and to Tokyo newspapers and news agencies. They will shortly be explained at some length to principal Parliamentarians.

The revenue amounts to Yen 467,380,000 in the ordinary department and Yen 49,140,000 in the extraordinary department, being a total of Yen 517,520,000 against Yen 528,710,000 for the 1908-9 fiscal year. The expenditure amounts to Yen 455,100,000 in the ordinary department and Yen 11,960,000 in the extraordinary department, a total of Yen 517,100,000 against Yen 548,200,000. The railway account is made independent both in regard to revenue and expenditure. In compiling the next Budget the Government laid the utmost stress upon the maintenance of equilibrium between revenue and expenditure for a few years to come and the restoration of confidence by strengthening the financial basis. Consequently the Government decided to postpone military, naval and other public enterprises to the extent of about 200 million yen. Nevertheless, it was subsequently found that a super-abundance is available to some extent. It is to be allocated to productive enterprises, such as river and harbour improvements, iron foundry, etc. Thus the total amount of cutback proposed in the next Budget comes down to about Yen 168,000,000 instead of about 200 million yen.—*Japan Gazette*.

RUSSIAN newspapers publish an eloquent appeal by the Committee of Slavian Women, urging their Russian sisters to raise their voices on behalf of the victims of Moscow aggression.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

TANG SHAO-YI

INDISPENSABLE IN PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 24th November.

The Central Government has telegraphed to H. S. Tang Shao-yi, Special Commissioner to America, to return to China as soon as his mission is completed.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PROVINCIAL AUTHORITIES.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 24th November.

Telegraphic instructions have been transmitted to the Viceroys and Governors of various Provinces to proceed with the formation of Municipal Councils with a view ultimately of the institution of Constitutional Government throughout the Empire, notwithstanding the period of mourning.

LEGATION GUARDS.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' ATTITUDE.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 24th November.

The Japanese Minister in Peking maintains his determination to reduce the Japanese Legation Guards at the Capital.

The Foreign Ministers have addressed the Waiwup advising that it is in contemplation to increase the Legation Guards of the Foreign Powers.

H. E. Na Tung has lodged a strong remonstrance with the representatives of the Powers against the proposal being carried into effect.

[Reuters.]

Persia.

LONDON, 23rd November.

The Shah of Persia has proclaimed that as the learned people do not want a constitution (qia parliament) he has decided to defer to their wishes; moreover, as the clergy have decided that the establishment of a parliament is in conflict with the laws of Islam, never under any pretext shall such a parliament be established.

Russia.

The Financial Committee of the Duma has recommended the abolition of free port privileges at Vladivostok and other Asiatic ports owing to Chinese competition.

Later.

China and the United States.
Mr. Tang Shao-yi has arrived at San Francisco on a mission to thank the United States for the remission of the Boxer indemnity, and to enlist American co-operation in the development of North China.

The Standard Oil Company.

Mr. Rockefeller, who was severely cross-examined for several days in the Federal Court, in a suit against the Standard Oil Company, narrated circumstantially and nonchalantly the history of the Trust, admitting that the original capital was \$55,000,000, and the earnings between 1899 and 1907, \$570,000,000.

DEATH OF A YOKOHAMA RESIDENT.

It is with regret, says the *Japan Herald*, that we have to announce the death of Mr. W. W. Malcolm, who passed away shortly after 8 o'clock this (Saturday) morning at the General Hospital. Deceased, who was about 64 years of age, had been resident in Japan for over fourteen years, and was, we believe, for some years with Messrs. Christensen and Co. at Kobe. After leaving the southern port he joined the firm of Messrs. Bowden Bros. in Yokohama, and later was with Messrs. Owsen and Co. About six months ago he experienced trouble from a growth under the ear, and underwent treatment for what at the time was supposed to be a glandular complaint. However, as medical treatment proved of no avail, and the suffering occasioned became intolerable, he was prevailed upon to enter the General Hospital, where an examination proved that he was suffering from cancer in an advanced stage. An operation was performed, but this only served to show that the deceased's days were numbered. Deceased was of a quiet and reserved nature, and earned the respect of all with whom he came into contact.

SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

A CHANCE DISCOVERY.

A more coincidence, the careless use of a stevedore's hook, led to an important seizure of opium landed in Melbourne from a Hongkong steamer which last Saturday sailed for Manila, China, and Japan, says the *Sydney Evening News* of 21st ult.

Four cases of goods, marked "curios" were removed to No. 16 shed, and while they were stored there a transhipment order was taken out at the Customs House. In the meantime Examining Officer Body, in charge of the shed, saw something which aroused his suspicions. On one of the cases there was some dark coloured matter, and an inspection showed that in another one above it there was an aperture, the wood and the tin lining inside having been penetrated by a hook in the course of unloading.

The instrument, it was found, had also made a small opening in an inner case, and in a tin vessel within this, containing a viscous substance, which had leaked out, and caused the stain first noticed. Mr. Body took the damaged tin to the Customs House, and showed it to the collector, Mr. A. W. Smart. An overhaul of the consignment was made. The four cases each contained nine boxes, in each of which was 20 tins of opium, saleable in Little Bourke street, where many of the Chinese smokers have their quarters, at fully £4 per tin, and representing a total value of over £1,000. As the importation of opium is prohibited, the whole shipment was seized.

The "curios" were consigned to a European, under whose name was that of another European. Officers of the department were engaged in the early hours of Saturday morning in making a search of the steamer, in order to see if there was any opium still aboard, but none was found. Whether the opium seized was really intended for transshipment—the port of destiny, it is said, was in Europe—or whether other cases similarly marked were to have been substituted, and the drug disposed of in Melbourne, is a matter that remains to be settled. The Customs officers are proceeding with their inquiry into the matter.

CHINESE INVASION.

OF NEW ZEALAND.

DODGING RESTRICTIVE LEGISLATION.

Under the heading "A Celestial Invasion," the *New Zealand Herald* of October 6 has the following:—"There is not the slightest doubt that Chinese are coming into New Zealand in comparatively large numbers at the present time, and it is equally certain that the reason for this Celestial Invasion is to be found in the restrictive legislation which comes into force on October 23. The average Chinese immigrant could not more pass a reading test in English than he could translate 'The Illiad' from the original Greek, and therefore he is making the most of the opportunity to get to this fertile land before he has to submit to the test."

"A telegram from Wellington, published yesterday, stated that 43 Chinese, including 30 newcomers, had come into the capital during the week. More Chinese are waiting in Sydney to come over, but vessels are allowed only one Chinese passenger to every 200 tons of net tonnage, so it seems probable that many of those who have left the Flowery Land intending to become residents of New Zealand will not get here before the new legislation comes into force."

Inquiry at the Auckland Customs Department yesterday elicited the fact that many more Chinese than usual are coming into this port. No fewer than 64 have come in since May last, as compared with 24 for the same months of last year. For July, August, and September there were 74 new arrivals, paying £4,400 poll tax, compared with five new arrivals for that period of 1907. These new arrivals, or each of them who can speak English, verify the statement that many more are waiting in Sydney to get over before the imposition of the reading test. Many of them will be disappointed, and in that case will be returned to China, for Australia will have none of them."

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

ALL UNITS.

Parade: At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, the 30th November, and Thursday, the 3rd December, for infantry drill. Sergt. Downes will attend.

ARTILLERY UNITS.

Company Training:—Each company will have one evening a week and all Officers, N. C. O.'s and men should endeavour to attend the drill night of their company. Sergt. Moore and Eveleigh, R.G.A., will attend.

No. 1 Company, Monday, 30th November, at 5.30 p.m.

No. 2 Company, Tuesday, 1st December, at 5.30 p.m.

No. 3 Company, Wednesday, 2nd December, at 5.30 p.m.

No. 4 Company, Thursday, 3rd December, at 5.30 p.m.

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Parade: At West Fort, Kowloon, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 2nd December, for Technical Instructions.

JOINED.

Mr. R. P. Storrie joined the Corps on the 23rd October, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1061 and posted to No. 4 Company.

Mr. A. E. Yates joined the Corps on the 26th October, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1062 and posted to No. 1 Company.

Mr. G. H. Harrison joined the Troop on the 3rd instant, assigned Troop No. 63 and posted to the Troop.

Mr. G. N. Glover joined the Corps on the 18th instant, assigned Corps No. 1063 and posted to No. 2 Company.

Mr. J. H. Backhouse joined the Corps on the 19th instant, assigned Corps No. 1064 and posted to the Infantry Company.

Mr. J. Kynoch joined the Corps on the 20th instant, assigned Corps No. 1065 and posted to the Engineer Company.

THE LATE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.

The Empress-Dowager is dead. It is fitting that the announcement should be made thus briefly; for in these laconic terms the news will travel throughout the length and breadth of China and its dependencies, while men stand silent and in wonder, fearing to put the question that springs spontaneously to their lips. What will happen? The phraseology of sentiment that convention requires in the presence of death rings false when we think of the hand whose grip upon the nation's affairs has now been loosed, and a meed of respect to be sincere must be couched in terms as forceful and direct as were Her Majesty's own words and actions in her lifetime. China's tears she would not have asked for; they would ill become the millions who at her bidding, albeit for their good, have had occasion so often to "tremble and obey." What will happen? No fiercer tribute than this attitude of universal suspense could be paid to one whose commanding personality has controlled for nearly three decades the destinies of this vast Empire; and if it be given her too to "ascend upon the Dragon to be a guest on high," the last looks that she directs on the scene of her conflicts and triumphs may well lay flattering unction to a magnificent spirit. Her people, indeed, are "trembling," and here will not be the blame, if they do not "obey." The desire that the late Empress should not outlive her, to be exposed to the burden of empire without her support, has been realized; while the joint summons that has removed both the nominal and the real ruler from the throne would not appear to have found the Empress-Dowager's preparations incomplete. With commendable precision the edicts providing for the succession have already been promulgated, and the country is confronted with a new Emperor duly installed. The logic of the accomplished fact will prompt obedience, and this able and vigorous daughter of a conquering race has laid down her charge in the full consciousness that her achievements have been worthy of the Manchus.

Despite the secrecy which shrouds the chronicles of the Peking Court, posterity will rank the Empress T'ai Hsi among the most notable women of history, although it can hardly be said that her genius was devoted to the lasting benefit of her country. If that veil of exclusiveness could be lifted, we should be the better able to decide upon her relative position on the roll of fame. With our present knowledge an estimate of her attainments is mainly a matter of deduction. We find her first as a girl of twenty attracting the notice of the Court official charged with the duty of replenishing the Emperor's harem, and her beauty and charm of manner quickly won for her the position of fifth wife. All this time she could neither read nor write Chinese, but the character of the young girl was at once revealed by the diligence with which she remedied these and other defects in her education, in order to strengthen her position at Court. A born diplomatist, she seems to have experienced little difficulty in avoiding the jealousy of T'ai An, the first wife, in the rapid strides she made in the Emperor's favour, as she did in establishing her influence over the latter without the knowledge of her rival. Up to the time of T'ai An's death, however, T'ai Hsi was content with a subordinate position, although it is easy to imagine with what success she contrived to give effect to her own wishes during the joint regency. In 1881 T'ai An died, and from that moment, with the exception of the brief period leading up to the reform movement in 1898, the Empress-Dowager has been paramount in Chinese affairs. During this long lease of power, obtained solely by her own strength of character, she has enlisted in her service in turn such men as Prince Ch'un (the elder), Li Hung-chang, Prince Ching and Yuan Shih-kai. The inner history of these powerful alliances remains a sealed book, as well as the story of the innumerable intrigues inseparable from an Oriental Court. From among them all the Empress-Dowager emerged supreme until the last, a proud, exclusive Mauchu, but endowed with a profound measure of common sense and knowledge of the world which enabled her to temporize to her own advantage with the forces that the found herself unable to repel.

On the morrow of her death it is natural that we should endeavour to trace her influence in the new order of things. We should be committing an injustice to her keen intelligence if we did not credit her with realizing that with her the old regime would lose its last effective champion. If she had seemed to parley with the forces of reform, it was only as with an enemy outside the gate; for as a Mauchu she would have struggled to the last to avoid bequeathing impaired the heritage which she herself had received. A conviction that after her death the new order must gain the day would stir her none the less to keep the inevitable innovations within bounds. With the late Emperor still on the throne she may have feared a debacle; hence would have arisen her anxiety to see that, if reform had come, it should at least be introduced with due regard to Mauchu supremacy. In the person of Prince Ch'un she may have found the requisite safeguards; certainly the promptitude with which the Regent has entered upon his duties makes for the safety of the Mauchu throne. But while the Capital is secure, there is clearly no little concern regarding the attitude of the provinces. We may hope that such fears are without foundation. At the present juncture China has nothing to gain by a revolution, but on the other hand stands to suffer much by letting loose the elements of disorder. The old regime can never be restored in its entirety, and it will be wiser policy to see what the new order can accomplish by gradual reform, before it is condemned by the nation as a whole. While the Dowager-Empress lived, the forces of reaction gained confidence and strength from the knowledge of her prejudices. To-day we may hope that they feel robbed of support in high places, and recognizing the futility of the useless struggle will stand on one side to allow China to pursue undisturbed the even tenor of her way towards progress and reform. —M. C. D. News.

IMPERIAL MOURNING.

The following is a rough translation of a Notification regarding the death of the Emperor and the Empress Grand Dowager. It is in substance a memorial by the Ministry of Rites. The Ministry of Rites respect ally petitions:—Whereas their Majesties, the Emperor and the Empress Grand Dowager, have ascended upon the Dragon to be guests on high, it is therefore proper that their parting notifications should be issued. Your Ministers have ascertained that by established law the Ministry of Rites should respectfully engrave and issue copies for each of the Viceroys and Governors, to the Yamen of the eight banners, to the Imperial City, all the Yamen of Shunghing (the native place of the Imperial family), to Tibet and to the Yamen of the Manchu Military Governors. The notification will be given to the Ministry of War, to be issued to the Governors of each province. On the day that the proclamation arrives in each province, the civil and military officials, in conjunction with the gentry and literati, old and young, the fringe taken off from their hats and in mourning clothes, will go out to the suburbs, and kneeling on the ground, reverently receive it. On their return to their Yamens, they will kneel three times and kowtow nine times; and still kneeling, will listen to the reading of the proclamation. When it is finished they will rise, and, lamenting, will again perform three kneeling and nine kowtows. The civil and military officials will thenceforward all wear complete mourning dress for twenty-seven days, and for three days they will lament morning and evening in conjunction with the gentry and literati. The wives of officers and others will also wear mourning clothes for twenty-seven days, and all the officers of the provinces will refrain from marrying during the year. Neither must they have any music. All the military and the people of the province will wear mourning for 27 days; for one month they will not marry, and for 100 days they will not have music. The officials, military and people will not shave their heads for 100 days. The Viceroys and Governors, and such officials, will refrain from burning incense before the gods (acts of public worship). It is further ascertained that it is written in the *Waitein* (book of ceremonies), that in the 2nd year of Kienlung, a petition was made by the Ministry of Rites, and consent was given, to send the obituary notice to the Ministry of War which should transmit it to each of the provinces for promulgation. It will be the duty of the Ministry of Rites to submit a memorial to the Throne that the distribution to all the Princes and Chiefs of Mongolia shall be entrusted to the Ministry of Dependencies. —M. C. D. News.

KILLED WITH WEDDING. CARP KNIFE.

Details of the murder of Miss Taylor, aged twenty-five, the daughter of a Crimean veteran, who was found dead in a first-class carriage on the Indian North-Western Railway between Lahore and Multan, have been received by mail. Miss Taylor was on her way to be married, and prior to leaving home a brother had given her, as a wedding present, a large wedding-cake carving-knife, which had been used on many similar occasions in her family and which she carried with her instead of packing it away. When the carriage door was opened at the end of the journey Miss Taylor was found lying on the seat near the window, dead with a terrible gash in her throat. It had been inflicted with the knife given her by her brother. There were evidences of a terrible struggle, and a quantity of jewellery and a gold watch and chain were missing. There was no communication cord to the engine and the noise of the train evidently drowned the sound of the fight. A reward of 1,000 rupees has been offered for the discovery of the murderer, but so far no arrest has been made.

BASEBALL IN JAPAN.

The return of the baseball team of the University of Washington, and the story which they have to tell of their trip, shows that the great American game has taken a strong hold on the people of Japan; and this simple fact has a large meaning. A fine university team, well grounded, and composed of players who have been at the game since they were small boys, after meeting the university teams of Japan, returns with a record of winning but six out of the ten games played, not a discreditable record in itself, but one which certainly shows that baseball in Japan is getting very close to the real thing.

There is a decided difference between Japanese baseball and the Babu cricket of British India. The latter is an exotic game, played because the educated Hindu thinks it is the right thing to do in order to call attention to his European education. The Japanese evidently play baseball because they like it, not because it is a Western game, and they are adopting Western methods. That they do like it and appreciate its fine points is shown by the progress which they have made with it in certain directions wherein their development of ability is not handicapped by lack of physique. They are not heavy hitters, which also is the case with most American lads before they reach their physical maturity; but on the base lines they had nothing to learn from their American competitors. In fielding, according to the stories of the returning baseball players, they were superior to American amateurs of the same class.

Baseball is a fine game. It is the one sport or game which has remained absolutely clean in professional hands. It lacks that personal contact and that tendency towards brutality which is seen in other popular games. It calls for the use of every muscle, and the high-class baseball player is uniformly a well-proportioned man physically. The adoption of Japan will result in the physical benefit of the race, a result upon which Japanese of all classes have not that much to quarrel. —M. C. D. News.

FLOUR TRADE WITH CHINA.

WHY AUSTRALIA CANNOT PARTICIPATE.

The Minister for Agriculture is in receipt of a report from Mr. J. B. Sutor, the Commissioner for New South Wales trade in the East, on the flour trade of China for 1907. The most noticeable feature in the import trade of China for 1907 was the enormous increase in flour importations, which reached 294,292 tons, an increase of 175,314 tons compared with 1906. As a further illustration, Mr. Sutor quotes statistics for the following years:—1903, 52,745 tons, cost £484,610 or 7d. or 2s 5d c.i.f. per ton; 1904, 61,122, £565,672 13s 11d, £8 10d; 1905, 62,221, £555,383 2s 6d, £8 19s 6d; 1906, 118,978, £1,354,176 3s 4d, £8 14s 2d; 1907, 294,292, £3,273,418 14s 8d, £7 14s 6d.

The following countries participated in the trade for 1907: United States of America, 165,601 tons; Hongkong, 108,040; Japan, 14,947; Canada, 13,317; Macao, 761; Australia, 213; other countries, 557; total, 335,446 tons; re-exported, 91,341 net imports, 244,105 tons.

Of the large quantity of flour entered as from Japan, with the exception of about 24 tons, the balance is really American flour transhipped at Japanese ports into Japan-Shanghai steamers, and hence appears as an import from Japan. A similar remark applies to the importations from Hongkong, which really include flour imported from America, Australia, and elsewhere, in addition to the flour locally milled at Hongkong.

During 1907, and also during the current year, the American millers are simply flooding the local markets with their flour. During the height of the financial crisis in America, and in order to realise on stocks in hand, enormous shipments of flour were sent to the Orient, more especially during the latter part of 1907, and sold at rates much less than those ruling at the earlier part of the year.

Another factor in favour of the American millers was the shipping tonnage offering from the Pacific Slope being so great, and competition so keen. Mr. Sutor is given to understand that certain tramp steamers, 9000 tons, and actually conveyed flour from America to China and Japan, at 4s 2d per ton, the rate being about 6s 8d per ton in 1905. This largely accounts for reduced c.i.f. quotations for 1907 compared with 1906. Flour in China is more largely consumed at the following ports, and in the order named:—Tientsin, Shanghai, Swatow, Amoy, Newchun, Canton, Chinkiang, Fanchow, Antung, Kungmozi, and then in smaller quantities throughout all of the other 75 treaty ports.

In the absence of regular and direct shipping, we cannot expect participation in the trade to any great extent. As so often remarked, merchants in China do not look with favour on goods that have to undergo transhipping. —*Sydney Evening News*.

A NOTABLE CHINESE SCHOLAR.

One of the most remarkable and interesting achievements wrought in the field of scholarship for many a day is the translation, just completed, by Mr. Chung Hui Wang, D.C.L., who is a graduate of Peking University at Tientsin, of the new German Civil Code, from the original German into English.

The new German Civil Code constitutes probably the most noteworthy achievement of modern jurisprudence, and its promulgation has resulted in the most striking practical judicial reform witnessed throughout the world in the last two centuries. The heterogeneous, and distinct and separate nature of the laws governing the various German Provinces and Principalities had long been the source, not only of discord and dissatisfaction, but of veritable injustice. This fact may be readily and keenly appreciated, when it is understood that the Code consolidated under one judicial system the following distinct districts, each having laws of its own:—

The heart of Germany, lying between the Baltic and the Alps, the Weser and the Elbe, with a population of 15,500,000; Prussia, with a population of 21,200,000; of the Rhine Provinces, 6,700,000; the inhabitants of these were subject to one set of laws and 1,700,000 to another; Saxony, with a population of 3,500,000; Schleswig-Holstein, with a population of 1,500,000; a small district in Bavaria, with a population of 2,500. Of the laws in force in these various jurisdictions, some were written in German, some in French, some in Latin, some in Greek, and some in Danish. The new Code unifies and consolidates the whole of this territory, and brings all these peoples under one and the same judicial system.

But aside from the practical value of the legislative act with which it is linked, the intrinsic worth and merit of the Code in the sphere of comparative jurisprudence is very high. Immense labour has been bestowed upon it by legal savants of the greatest learning, with the natural result that as an example of legislation, it can truly be called monumental. Indeed, it has been described by an authority of distinction as "the most carefully considered statement of a nation's laws that the world has yet seen." Already there have appeared four French, one Spanish, one Italian, one English, and two Japanese translations of the Code, which, it may be mentioned, is the basis and the exemplar of the new Japanese Code.

Mr. Chung Hui Wang's translation of the Code into English was made in Germany, and is published by Messrs. Stevens & Sons, Ltd., of London. It will be noted that Mr. Wang has been honoured with the degree of D.C.L. in England, and has also attained considerable distinction as a member of the French as well as the German Society of Comparative Legislation. In his preface, Mr. Wang acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Edmund British Barrister, formerly resident at Tientsin, for kindly literary assistance and introduction. The translation is dedicated to the family of the late Sir Robert Gifford, Bart., of London.

To-day's Advertisements.

TO LET.
ONE LARGE ROOM, with Spacious Verandah, and Bath-Room attached, and use of Refrigerator, on CONDUIT ROAD, LE VEL. Magnificent view of the Harbour and Malacca.
Apply—
SEPOL,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph,
Hongkong, 25th November, 1908. [1010]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship
"HAICHING."
Captain Patterson will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 1st Prox. at 11 o'clock A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 25th November, 1908. [1010]

CHINA'S STEADY PROGRESS.
Among the minor things which show the rapidity with which China is awakening from her centuries of slumber is the extraordinary increase in the volume of business in the Chinese postoffices. The business of 1907 showed an increase of 50 per cent. over that of the previous year. There was also an increase of one-third in the number of postoffices during the year. There has also been a considerable railroad development in China during the year, which has been one of the factors in the increased postal business.

China has not only been out of touch with Western thought, but the various provinces of China have been out of touch with each other for centuries, which has been one of the serious weaknesses of the great empire. Without a common spoken language, and with limited means of communication between many provinces, a real national spirit has never developed until recently. The improvement in transportation and the enlarged use of the postal facilities show that the people of the Chinese provinces are getting more and more in touch with each other, a matter which will aid largely in the creation of that national spirit which China has lacked in the past. When the people of China get together, as it appears that they are doing, the development of the empire, the spread of Western ideas and the adoption of Western methods will proceed at a pace which will astonish the world; as the advance which Japan has made within a generation has astonished it.

SIBERIA.
The latest statistics of colonisation in Siberia show what enormous progress is being made, and that Australia will soon have another strong competitor in food supplies. Up to 1905 the average annual immigration across the Ural Mountains from Russia to her vast Asiatic province was about 65,000 persons. In 1906 it was 180,000, in 1907 nearly half a million, and in the first quarter of the present year 70,000 families, representing 420,000 persons, crossed. Practically the whole of these people went on the land, and as Siberia, with an area a good deal bigger than Australia, has a population of only six millions, there is plenty of room for more. One is accustomed to think of Siberia as a barren land of snow with an Arctic climate, but as a matter of fact, like Canada, it has a short and hot summer, and is fertile and well adapted to cultivation. For some time past it has been exporting poultry, butter, and eggs to Great Britain, and a big increase is expected. The quality of the exports is admittedly not very high, and a good deal of it is sold with the brand "Best Danish." About three and a half million pounds' worth of butter and eggs and over seven million pounds' worth of cereals are sent to the United Kingdom from Russian ports annually, and a good part of this comes from Siberia. The Russian peasants are anxious to go to the new country, partly owing to the glowing accounts of the land, given by soldiers who have returned from the war and partly because they are discontented with the communal system of land tenure in Russia. They emigrate in colonies, sending out agents in advance to secure the land, and the authorities give every facility to settle them. With cheap labour, and cheap land, Siberia will soon be a thorn in the side not only to Australia but also to Denmark, France, and Holland, who have hitherto reaped rich harvests in the food markets of the old country. —*Ex.*

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.
Selling.
London—Bank T.T. 1/8 1/2
Do. Demand 1/8 7/16
Do. 4 months' sight 1/8 9/16
France—Bank T.T. 2 1/2
America—Bank T.T. 41 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 174
India T.T. 128 1/2
Do. Demand 128 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 75 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 75 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 89
Java—Bank T.T. 102 1/2

Buying.
1 month's sight L/C 1/8 11/16
3 months' sight L/C 1/8 13/16
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York 49 1/2
1 month's sight do. 49 1/2
15 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 10 15/16
1 month's sight France 2 1/2
1 month's sight Germany 2 1/2
Bar Silver 93 1/2
Bank of England rate 93 1/2
Bank of India 93 1/2

HOTEL.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. [106]

HOTEL.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. [106]

HOTEL.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. [106]

Entimations.

NETHERLANDS LLOYD OF AMSTERDAM AND BATAVIA.
THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to accept Fire and Marine Risks at Current Rates.
CRUZ, BASTO & CO.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1908. [198]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVERSEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 8, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library. Ladies are eligible as Members. Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas. Further particulars from THE ORGANISING SECRETARY, 84, Piccadilly, W. London, 19th August, 1908. [199]

To Let.

TO LET.
GODOWN No. 34, DUNDRELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. [199]

TO LET.

TO LET.
A HOUSE IN KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. [199]

TO LET.

TO LET.
A HOUSE IN KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. [199]

TO LET.

TO LET.
A HOUSE IN WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, A HOUSE IN RIFON TERRACE, OFFICES IN YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS IN PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16, DES VEXUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel, FLATS IN MORRISON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VEXUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1908. [106]

HOTEL.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

HOTEL.

"Nemo me Impune Lacessit."

HOTEL.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY

HOTEL.

HOTEL.

HOTEL.

HOTEL.

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HOTEL.

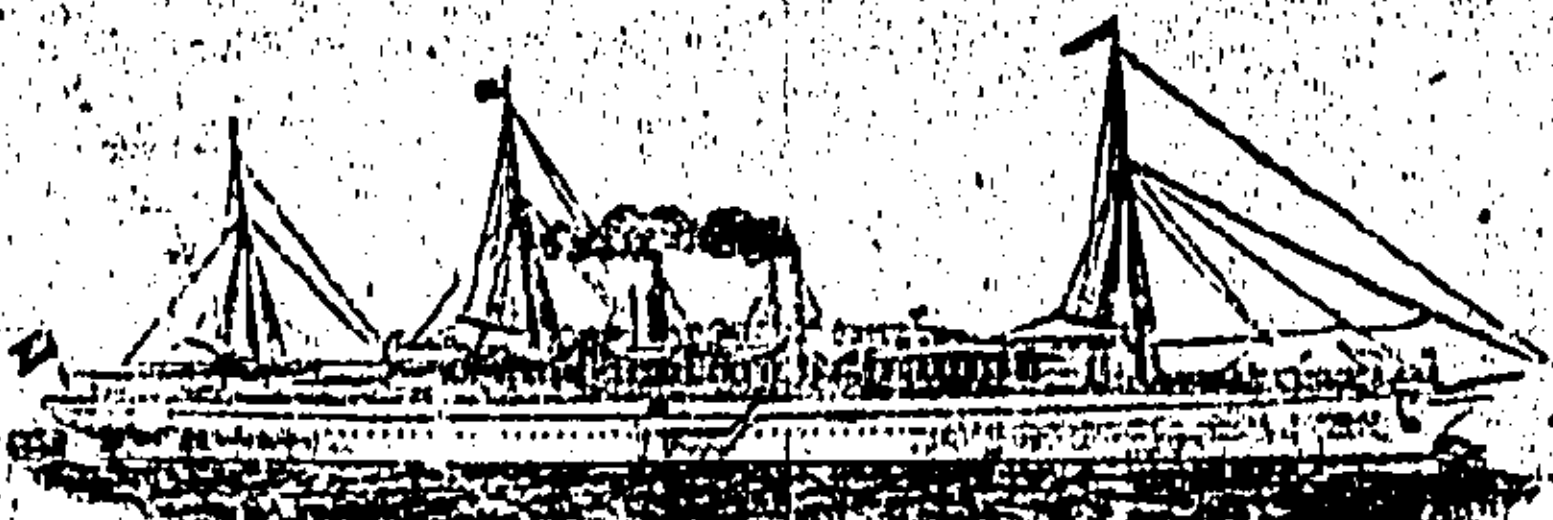
HOTEL.

HOTEL.

HOTEL.

HOTEL.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 28th	Dec. 19th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9th	Jan. 2nd, 1909.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 8th
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 5th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 26th

"EMPRESS" steamships will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC with the Company's New Mail Express Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £75.10.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on " £40. " " £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

J. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c.,

Corner Paddy Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	TUNGSHING	THURSDAY, 16th Nov. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	KHO WOSANG	FRIDAY, 27th Nov. Noon.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	FRIDAY, 27th Nov. 1 P.M.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, 27th Nov. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	YATSHING	SATURDAY, 28th Nov. Noon.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	TUESDAY, 1st Dec. Noon.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUUSANG	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Dec. 1 P.M.
MANILA	LOUSANG	FRIDAY, 4th Dec. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	KUTSANG	WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec. Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

Occurring 24 Days.

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namsang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yantung Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datt, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,

Telephone No. 61.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1908.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamship	To Sail
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	26th Nov. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YOOHONG"	29th " Daylight.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"HUPER"	1st Dec. 9 A.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	1st " 4 P.M.
CEBU & LOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	1st " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA AND AUSTRIA	"TAIYUAN"	18th " "

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A fully qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Guides—Surgeon and Stewards carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 26th Nov. at Noon.
ZAYIRO	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 5th Dec. at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 111.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, "PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.")

THE Steamship

"OCEANA,"

Captain T. H. Hyde, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this office for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 28th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Molavia*, 9,500 tons, from Colombo; Passengers' accommodation is which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London, (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Oceana*, due in London on 9th January, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 30th November, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1908.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"TUDOR PRINCE"

Captain Macdonnell, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about SATURDAY, the 12th December, 1908.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all

Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also

for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To Sail
Kumeric	6,232	Cowley	Dec. 17
Inveric	4,789	Boyd	Jan. 14
Boveric	4,445	Mathie	Feb. 11

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Storage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TONG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. ORDE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey—\$4.

Meals \$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

JOHN ON & CO., LD.,

SHU ON & CO., LD.,

10, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 25th Nov. 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAIRDALE & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1908.

[1011]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM"

Captain St. John George, will be despatched for the above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 10th December, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provision, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Surgeon and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1908.

[1006]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" 3rd Dec.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1908.

[820]

Intimations.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.

Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM FARLAEN,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906.

[14]

O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 8, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE, SCARFS, MOTOR VELS

IN

VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN

WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEL

INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application, Coast

Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1908.

[150]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

[60]

DR. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

OF THE

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

21, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 25th Nov. 1908.

[16]

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 10th November, 1908. per 5 Mts.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Cash.

Beef steaks & prime cut—Moi Lang Pa 18

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk 18

" Roast—Shin 18

" Breast—Ngau Lam 13

" Soup, Tong Yuk 15

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa 18

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau 18

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chuan 26

Bullock's Brains— " Know 10

" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li 10

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li 10

" Heart—Ngau Sum 12

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin 18

" Feet—Ngau Kook 7

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu 10

" Tail—Ngau Mei 17

" Liver—Ngau Con 12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To 7

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai 10

" Mutton Chop—Young Pui Kwai 22

" Leg—Young Pui 22

" Shoulder—

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. H. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE DIVIDEND AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS. (BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.)	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,000,000 \$500,000 }	\$2,005,774 { Interim of £2 for first half year @ ex 1/10 = \$21.042	5 1/2 %	{ \$87 1/2 buyers London 82.15/- }
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	£7	£6	{ £4,000 £150,000 }	\$20,353 \$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$50
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$123,757 \$411,990 }	none \$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$180 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £125,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277 }	Tls. 162,512 Final of 7/6 making 15% for 1907	6 %	Tls. 90 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$3,000,000 \$302,478 \$139,995 }	\$2,506,011 { Final of \$16 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$30 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$700 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.							
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$77,449 \$100,000 }	\$591,763 \$12 and bonus \$3 for 1906	9 %	\$107 1/2
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	6,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$13,802 }	\$174,452 \$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906	8 %	\$101 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$123,757 \$411,990 }	\$428,037 \$27 for 1906	8 %	\$330
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$24	{ \$7,000 \$244,638 \$200,000 }	\$1,035 \$1 for 1906	...	\$14
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,000,000 \$17,666 \$17,666 }	Nil. \$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 1/2 %	\$33 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,200,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$17,755 \$1 1/2 for first half-year ending 30.6.08	7 1/2 %	\$29 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	{ £100,000 £100,000 £24,000 }	£13,755 { 6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 11/16 = \$3.154	5 1/2 %	{ \$37 \$17 }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 4,510 Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	Tls. 44 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £100,000 £100,000 £100,000 }	£6,817 { Final of 1/- making 3/- for 1907 and in- terim of 1/- (No. 10) for a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 52 sellers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$98 { \$1.00 \$0.50 } for year ending 30.6.1908	{ 4 1/2 % 5 1/2 % }	{ \$24 \$15 buyers }
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 140,000 Tls. 60,455 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 6,869 Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sellers
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Dr. \$279,271 \$8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$117 1/2 sales
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	Dr. \$135,132 \$1 for 1907	...	\$30 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 9,173 Tls. 4 (8 %) for year ending 31.8.06	...	Tls. 8 1/2 buyers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £17,000 £12,389 £4,873 }	£11,556 { Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.2.08	7 1/2 %	Tls. 15
Robt Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £17,000 £12,389 £4,873 }	Dr. £4,191 No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$7 1/2 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$13,601 \$13,601 \$13,601 }	\$3,726 \$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	\$3
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$3,556 Final of \$1 1/2 making 53 1/2 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$45
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$84,847 Interim of \$4 for account 1903	8 1/2 %	\$52 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	15,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 33,742 { Final of Tls. 4 making 11 in all Tls. 5 for year ending 30.6.08	6 1/2 %	Tls. 75
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 697,257 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000 }	Tls. 28,626 Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 149 sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 Tls. 25,000 }	Dr. Tls. 6,531 Tls. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	Dr. \$1,730 \$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	...	\$16
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$9,178 \$1.50 for 1906	...	\$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$14,639 Interim of \$3 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$80
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$30,015 Interim of \$3 1/2 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$93 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$4,621 20 cents for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$10,000 \$10,000 }	\$653 \$1 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	\$30 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,533,045 Tls. 170,000 none }	Tls. 107,547 Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1908	7 %	Tls. 116 1/2 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ Tls. 1,533,045 Tls. 170,000 none }	\$1,541 Interim of \$2 for account 1908	9 %	\$46
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939 \$30,000 }	Tls. 8,807 Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 31.10.1907	3 1/2 %	Tls. 68 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939 \$30,000 }	\$9,553 50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	4 1/2 %	Tls. 10 1/2 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939 \$30,000 }	Tls. 8,519 Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.08 (8 %)	...	Tls. 58 1/2 sellers
Lao-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939 \$30,000 }	Tls. 6,302 Tls. 6 for 1906	...	Tls. 75 sellers
Key Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939 \$30,000 }	Tls. 10,663 Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 240 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500 }	\$268 1 1/2 per share for 1907 = \$1.037	12 1/2 %	\$8 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500 }	Nil. \$1.20 for 1907	12 1/2 %	\$11 sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500 }	\$1,138 60 cents for year ending 28.2.06	...	\$5
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500 }	\$1,138 80 cents for 1907	8 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 }	\$48 \$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$22 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 }	\$5,078 Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 %	\$10
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 }	\$5,078 75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$12 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$180,000 \$180,000 \$180,000 }	\$8,957 \$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	\$20 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$180,000 \$180,000 \$180,000 }	\$9,321 \$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$18 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 }	\$4,378 Interim of \$1 for account 1903	8 1/2 %	\$230 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	62,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$120,000 \$120,000 \$120,000 }	\$8,191 Interim of \$1 for account 1908	8 %	\$24
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 100	Ga. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603 \$5,000 }	Tls. 17,127 Interim of Tls. 10 for 3rd quarter	5 1/2 %	Tls. 870 sellers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603 \$5,000 }	\$7,471 80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.6.08	0 1/2 %	\$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603 \$5,000 }	Nil. \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.6.08	4 1/2 %	\$2
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603 \$5,000 }	Nil. Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tls. 116 1/2 sales
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 8,493 Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 130 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 8,493 Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1907	...	Tls. 400
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,150	£20	£20	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 8,493 None 40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 %	\$25 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Dr. \$90,337 Tls. 64 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %	\$10
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	\$230 Tls. 64 for year ending 30.4.07	5 %	\$10
Tianjin Waterworks Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 301 { 80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 Found. shares for yr. end. 31.5.07 }	6 1/2 %	\$13 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 301 { Final of 30 cts. = 3 1/2 % making 60 cents for year ending 31.12.07	6 1/2 %	\$9 1/2 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 301 { Final of 30 cts. making 60 cts. for the year ending 30th June, 1905	...	\$4
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,500	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 301 None	...	...
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000 }	Tls. 301 None	...	...

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

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Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. 148

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Wongmoo, 19th March, 1908. 14

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